

# New Facts About Pompeii

By Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D.

**T**HE question whether Pompeii was a seaport in the strict sense of the word, or whether it was separated from the sea by a strip of land, was solved de facto, in 1879, by a network of trenches opened by Ruggero across the disputed district. It was ascertained on this occasion that the story of a three-masted ship, in fact of the flagship of Pliny, alleged to have been found near the farm-house of Messigna in 1833, was absolutely groundless. The masts, seen and described by the naval architect Giuseppe Negri, were simply trunks of cypress-trees. Many such trunks of cypresses have been found since. They measure, on an average, m. 1.42 in circumference, m. 0.47 in diameter, which seems to be the proper size for a tree 40 or 45 years old. Their roots are still planted in the antique humus of the mouth of the Sarno, whereas the trunks are embedded in the lapilli of the eruption of 79. With the help of these fossil remains the line of the ancient sea-coast has been traced from Torre Annunziata to Castellammare, crossing the river Sarno three thousand feet above its present mouth. The picturesque rocks of Ruvigliano, the petra Herculis of the Romans, which, before the eruption, were separated from the mainland by a channel 1550 metres wide, come now within 420 metres of the shore.

Among those who showed an equal but far nobler self-possession, and who remained faithful to duty in spite of the appalling circumstances, were the few soldiers garrisoning the city. Sixty-three skeletons have been discovered in the barracks.

These facts, which I have quoted from memory, prove that the number of the victims of the eruption within and near the ill-fated city is greater than was generally supposed—viz., from six to seven hundred for the portion excavated up to 1889. This portion represents four-tenths of the whole surface. If the ratio be the same for the districts yet unexplored, the total number of the victims may be put at a minimum of thirteen hundred. Admitting the number of ten or eleven thousand as the most probable for the population, this means that of nine Pompeians one perished, while eight succeeded in saving their lives. The latest discovery deserving consideration is that of a trunk of laurel—*laurus nobilis*—the plaster cast of which is an admirable reproduction. In the mass of ashes in which the trunk lay buried prints or marks of leaves and berries—*bacca lauri*—have been identified beyond any doubt. The discovery, studied and analyzed by the professor of botany in the University of Naples, and other eminent specialists, is very important, because it brings forth a new argument, as decisive as it was unexpected, on the controversy concerning the exact date of the eruption, and of the disappearance of Pompeii.—Harper's Weekly.

# How Moros Are Civilized.

By R. L. Bullard.

**T**HE Moros, like all other natives of the Philippines, are possessed of a consuming desire to carry a "pass," some sort of an official certificate as to character, home, business, etc., of the bearer, and they are willing to pay any amount therefore, and never think of it as taxation. On this weak point the Moros showed the first signs of yielding. Then the plan of indirect taxation caught, pleased, and overcame them, as it catches wiser men than they. Imported cotton cloth paying duty at the custom house had long been reaching the Moros through a few coast traders, and was now in large use among all Moros. "Touching the jacket of the nearest datto, 'You are a lot of foolish and ignorant children,' I said. 'You are haggling about paying taxes when you have already been doing it for years, and have actually been giving the Americans money to pay me, to pay the interpreter and all my soldiers.' This at once struck their attention. The explanation followed. They understood it remarkably quickly. They saw the humor and the truth of the thing, and, wondering at the finesse that had been able to make them contribute to their own subjugation, yielded in a sort of nonplussed way, feeling, no doubt, that it was useless to hope to escape a people who could devise such a smart system of getting money from other people without the latter's even knowing it. To my help also at this juncture came my old friend, the priest Nosalim, the Metropolitan, as it were, of Lanao, with, if not a revelation, something better—wisdom—to his people: 'It is the will of Allah—ta-Allah. The Merciful, who has many names.

In these ways government and civilization have gained upon them.—The Atlantic.

# The Celts of Brittany.

By Carroll Durham.

**W**HETHER Americans are familiar with the Celts of Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The Celts of France, however, are less well known to us; much less well known than they deserve to be. Until within our own time they have been an isolated and separate people. Armorica, their ancient country, now known as Brittany, did not become a part of the growing kingdom of France until a year before the first voyage of Columbus.

A passionate conservatism has always characterized these Celts. They have clung to old allegiances, much as they have clung to the fringes of their old lands. Usually more royalist than the king, they have often been more religious than the church. It may be said that their royalties, if intense, have often been narrow. Their unit of government has been the clan rather than the nation, a kind of enlarged family, grouped about a fighting leader, who was also a judge, a provider, a benevolent, parental, arbitrary, and absolute master. Something of this survives among us in the vitality and persistence of a clan rule like that of Tammany in New York.

The Celts of Brittany are thus a people of strongly marked character. The warrior, at the head of his clan, is one of their great men. The woodland priest is another; and quite as interesting and important as either is the minstrel, who sings of love and war, of the mystical forest and the gods above. One may find his successor today in the wandering singer, who goes from Pardon to Pardon, reciting in the Breton tongue old poems from memory, and often delighting his listeners with new ones of his own creation.—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

# The Girl Behind the Counter

By Mary Rankin Cranston.

**P**ROMOTIONS is very slow in a department store. A girl may enter a store at \$6 a week and, after five or six or seven years, receive an advance of \$1 a week if she puts up a pretty stiff fight and is a valuable saleswoman.

Her work is not the dull grind it might be supposed. The hours are long, it is true, but the continual procession of humanity which files before her lends interest and a certain kind of excitement to every hour. Human nature is wonderfully facile in its disclosures, and the shop girl who has two ideas in her head and keeps her wits about her, very soon learns the difference between the real lady and the spurious article. She learns to know at a glance whether her customer is likely to order a box of hair pins or a spool of thread sent home, miles away, by the delivery wagon, or it may be high-priced goods ordered to be sent C. O. D. to a locality which does not contain a residence street. These a girl quietly replaced on a shelf one day, and to my inquiring look replied: "She never expected to pay for those things, but she felt ashamed to have taken up so much of my time without buying anything. Oh, yes, it often happens; but we soon know how to size 'em up."—The World To-Day.

## Protecting Our Birds.

The movement for the protection of birds in America has long since assumed formidable proportions, says American Homes and Gardens. Much of the credit for the work accomplished is due to the Audubon Societies, which exist in thirty-five States, and which for a number of years have carried on an active work for the conserving of bird life. The results accomplished are considerable. A "model law," drawn up by the American Ornithologists Union, is now in force in thirty States and the District of Columbia. The Lacey law excludes from interstate commerce all birds killed illegally in any State, and makes those legitimately killed subject to the law of the State in which they are bought. Laws prohibiting the sale of game, even when killed in season, look towards the same end of conserving bird life. Public attention has been aroused on the subject, and even the manufacturer of air rifles no longer calls attention to the fact that they kill small game within short distances. Absolute protection has not

yet been given the birds everywhere, but a great and important work has been begun and is being well carried forward.

## Rear Guard in the Retreat.

The late Gen. Schofield was once describing in Washington a certain retreat of cavalry.

"I call it a retreat," he said, "but I should really call it a rout."

He smiled.

"In this retreat," he went on, "the commanding general, as his charger tore like the wind along, turned to an aide who galloped beside him and said:

"Who are our rear guard?"

"The aide, without ceasing for an instant to belabor his panting steed, replied:

"Those who have the worst horses' sirs."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Seattle, Wash., claims a population of 176,640, this estimate being based on a directory census. It is confidently predicted that the next federal census will show a population of over 206,000.

# NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

## Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

### MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

#### Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

#### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:

Good middling . . . . . 11  
 Strict middling . . . . . 11  
 Middling . . . . . 11  
 Good middling, tinged . . . . . 11-18  
 Stains . . . . . 9 to 10

#### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet . . . . . 11-18  
 New Orleans, quiet . . . . . 10 13-16  
 Mobile, steady . . . . . 10 7-8  
 Savannah, quiet . . . . . 10 5-8  
 Charleston, quiet . . . . . 10 3-4  
 Wilmington, steady . . . . . 11  
 Norfolk, steady . . . . . 11-14  
 Baltimore, nominal . . . . . 11-14  
 New York, quiet . . . . . 11-20  
 Boston, quiet . . . . . 11-20  
 Philadelphia, steady . . . . . 11-45  
 Houston, easy . . . . . 11  
 Augusta, steady . . . . . 11  
 Memphis, quiet . . . . . 11  
 St. Louis, steady . . . . . 11  
 Cincinnati . . . . . 11  
 Louisville, firm . . . . . 11 3-8

#### Suicide Attempted.

Durham, Special.—Benjamin H. Crider, a young white man made a desperate attempt to commit suicide after making a trip to a number of drug stores at night purchasing a one ounce bottle of laudanum, from five of them and one box of morphine he crawled under a house in the western part of the city near his boarding place. At an early hour in the morning when found he had drained three of them and taken the box of morphine tablets. He left a note addressed to his brother, Rev. Crider of Kentucky, saying: "I had no cause for the act except that there is nothing for me to live for." The note and his pocketbook were found on the door knob of his boarding house. After pumping much of the drug from his stomach there is some chance for his recovery.

#### "A House Exhibit."

Raleigh, Special.—The State board of agriculture at the urgent request of Governor Glenn who sent a special communication on the subject, made a special appropriation of \$5,000 for the equipment of a "house exhibit" of North Carolina products to be constructed and equipped on cars so as to be sent on the circuit of New England fairs especially next fall for the attraction of immigration and capital to this State. The proposition received a bare majority vote of the board membership, several including Chairman Patterson, believing that the investment would not yield returns in proportion to the cost.

#### Board Completes Work.

Raleigh, Special.—The State Board of Agriculture completed its work and adjourned. Later they voted to renew the special appropriation of \$750 for special agricultural premiums on farm products at the State Fair October 15 to 20, to be awarded on 14 field crops on the same condition as last year. The Board adopted food standards for the United States Government for North Carolina in operation with the State Pure Food Law.

#### New Enterprises.

The Montgomery Lumber Company, of Spring Hope, Nash county, was chartered at a \$250,000 capital, authorized, the incorporators being: G. B. Montgomery and others.

A charter was issued for the Smith Electric Manufacturing Co., of Charlotte with \$25,000 capital by S. J. Smith, E. F. Creswell and others.

The Tryon Kindine Medicine Co. of Tryon, with \$50,000 capital authorized and \$1,800 subscribed, by E. H. Merton and others.

Another charter was to the Blowing Rock Mercantile Co., at a capital of \$25,000, by J. F. Robbins, and others.

The Secretary of State charters the Elizabeth Manufacturing Co., of Mooreboro, Cleveland county, with \$60,000 capital authorized and \$40,000 subscribed by C. M. Cooke, Jr., S. S. Royster and others. The Corbett-Burwell Tobacco Company, of Henderson, with a capital of \$40,000 by J. R. Corbett, S. Burwell and others.

#### Part of Train Goes in River.

Asheville, Special.—A train on the Knoxville division of the Southern Railway was derailed about a half mile west of Alexander, on a curve and the engine, mail, express and baggage cars left the track, and the engine and express car falling into the river. The mail car was destroyed, but only one person was injured. Harley Goode, the mail agent, who sustained a laceration of the scalp.

# THE HEEL CROP BULLETIN

General Summary of Condition of North Carolina Crops for Week Ending Monday, June 11, 1905.

The mean temperature for the State for the past week was about 4 degrees above normal. The entire week was warm with the highest temperatures occurring on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th. The highest temperature reported was 99 degrees at Weldon on the 8th, closely followed by 98 degrees at Lumberton on the 9th. A maximum of 96 degrees occurred at several places throughout the State. The 5th, 10th, and 11th were not so warm. The lowest temperature reported was 60 degrees at Asheville on the 8th. Frequent thunderstorms occurred all over the State accompanied by good showers. The average precipitation for the State was about normal, although in some places it was much below normal, and in other places it was much above. There was a deficiency in the northeast and northwest counties, and an excess in the southeast, central, and western portions. Some hail and high wind occurred in Johnston County, but no damage was reported.—A. H. Thiessin, Section Director.

#### Charters Granted.

The Secretary of State Saturday granted charters to the J. H. Coffey Wagon Company, Lenoir, capital \$6,000 authorized; incorporators, J. H. Coffey, H. T. Newland and T. F. Seahorn; the Creedmore Land & Improvement Company, Creedmore, Granville county, to develop that section under a charter to D. P. Wagstaff, L. V. Pearce and others, authorized capital \$50,000, of which \$25,500 is paid in; the Ayden Loan and Insurance Company, Ayden, has \$2,550 paid in out of a total authorized capital of \$50,000; E. G. Cox, J. J. Turnage and other stockholders; the Lexington Ice and Fuel Company, Lexington, has \$3,000 paid in capital stock, which is subscribed by J. M. Riley, J. L. Peacock, O. H. Everhart and others. Reidsville is chartered a treatment corporation under the name of the McKanna Three Days' Liquor Cure Company, J. J. McKanna and others incorporators authorized capital stock, \$12,000.

#### David T. Oates Dead.

Fayetteville, Special.—David T. Oates, a prominent and successful lawyer at this bar, died in a Richmond hospital at 6 o'clock Saturday night. He was operated upon last Saturday for peritonitis. As chairman of the judicial executive committee, he temporarily organized Wednesday's convention and then took an active part in the proceedings for Mr. Sinclair. He had been doing much work for the Raleigh and Southport Railroad, representing it here. Thursday he was taken sick and Friday was carried to Richmond, accompanied by wife and brother, John A. Oates, editor of The North Carolina Baptist.

#### Injunction Granted.

Raleigh, Special.—The corporation commissioner issued an order restraining the Southern Railway Company from making change of schedule effective Sunday, June 10th, whereby the passenger and mail train No. 111, leaving Raleigh at 1.50 a. m. for Greensboro and the West, would have departed at 12 midnight. The order states: "It is ordered by the corporation commissioner that the said connection be not broken until the complaint petitions and answers thereto can be heard and a thorough investigation be made by the commission."

#### Prof. Bivins' Successor.

Durham, Special.—The executive committee elected Rev. Harry M. North, of Elizabeth City, head master of Trinity Park High School to succeed Prof. J. A. Bivins, resigned. Mr. North was here and has accepted the position tendered him. Mr. North was graduated from Trinity with the class of '99 and is a preacher of ability.

#### Died While Speaking.

Asheville, Special.—A gloom was cast over the 300 delegates here attending the 12th annual Southern conference of the Y. W. C. A., by the death of Mrs. George H. Atkinson, secretary of the committee of the Carolinas, which occurred at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. While making an address at the opening exercises Mrs. Atkinson was attacked with heart failure and never regained consciousness. She was Miss Frances Bridge, who for several years was secretary of the American committee.

#### Big Damage Suit.

Lumberton, Special.—Suit has been instituted by attorneys for Evander Godwin against the Atlantic Coast Line Railway asking damages in the sum of \$40,000 on account of personal injuries received while in the employment of the company as brakeman. Godwin was coupling cars at Dillon, S. C., when in some way one of his feet was cut off. The suit is brought in Robeson county.

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### WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

What is Being Done Day by Day by the National House and Senate.

#### Danger to Quarantine Bill.

There is decided danger that the quarantine bill intended to give Federal aid in yellow fever quarantines, which has passed the Senate House, will fail because of a deadlock among the conferees on the seventh section of the bill providing that inter-State traffic may be carried on without interruption through a state under yellow fever quarantine, under certain regulations; that is, that through trains may make their regular runs without taking on or letting off passengers or freight within the quarantined state.

#### Report on Packers Matter.

The House Committee on Agriculture decided to comply with the request of the Chicago packers to be heard on the Neill-Reynolds report regarding the conditions in the Chicago packing houses. The request was made by Mr. E. Wilson, who said he was an employe of the Nelson Morris Company, but in this instance was authorized to speak for all the Chicago packers. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Dr. A. D. Melvin of the Department, and Mr. Neill were present at the hearing.

Mr. Wilson made a general denial of the existence of the conditions in packing houses as set forth in the Neill-Reynolds report. Some of the suggestions made in the report he said, had already been complied with by the packers, such as additional sanitary facilities.

As to the charge that canned meats were boiled in water to "freshen them up," Mr. Wilson said there was absolutely nothing in this. What the cans were put in hot water were to soak off the old labels, which he said, was an injury to the appearance of the goods on sale.

He denied absolutely that there were any deceased cattle or hogs butchered for food. Mr. Wilson described in detail the operation of preparing canned meats and when asked by Representative Scott of Kansas, a member of the committee, "How about the rope and other foreign matter found with scraps on the floor?" Mr. Wilson explained that what was probably seen in this instance was the string on the knuckle and what had been dried beef. This string was used with which to hang the beef in a smoke house, and when the beef had been sliced off, this knuckle end was left. There was a bone in it, the bone would smash the machine if an attempt was made to use it.

#### Flooded With Petitions.

As Senator Tillman suggested, there was "A streak of yellow" in the Senate due to the fact that practically every desk in the chamber was covered with telegrams of protest against the Anti-Pass provision in the Railroad Rate Bill as reported by the Conference Committee.

They were all from railroad men and in each case consisted of protests against cutting off the privilege of riding free.

In addition there was a formal statement on behalf of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen saying that they represented 230,000 railway employes.

#### Bill to Be Sent Back.

The discussion of the Railroad Rate Bill conference report in the Senate showed that the bill would be sent back to the conference. The conference announced that they expected that result.

#### Busy Day in the House.

Against the days when the House

of Representatives was in throes of a filibuster or "putting off until tomorrow what it might have done the day before," must be set the work accomplished in the lower branch of the national Legislature.

In many particulars Tuesday was a "red letter day" in the House, not only in the number of bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bid fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules, the Speaker and the gentleman in charge of the bill, Mr. Boynge, of Colorado, doing teamwork of a superior kind.

The House refused to pass a bill leasing to a private firm or corporation the right to mine coal on the Island of Batan in the Philippine group, although it was stated that such a lease would decrease the amount paid by the government for coal very considerably.

For two hours the House worked under suspension of the rules and then, with the time set apart for these measures exhausted, and peace spreading its wings over the members, the rest of the day, until adjournment, was taken up with the passage of bills by unanimous consent, a form of legislation only possible when there are no breakers in sight.

#### News Items.

The village of Scottown, in Ohio, was completely washed away by flood, two persons being drowned.

The Southern States' Immigration Commission elected officers and established a New York bureau.

President Roosevelt is said to have determined on a complete reorganization of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Chief Engineer Stevenson declared that a sea-level canal at Panama would hardly be more than a narrow gorge, like a sewer.

The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$103,117,070.

Objection in the Senate indicates that the Railroad Rate Bill will be sent back to conference.

The House passed the Naturalization bill in spite of a filibuster by Bourke Cockran.

#### Profitable Paragraphs.

A narrow-minded man is like a narrow-gauge wagon. Gets in a rut and stays there.

"No man," says Benjamin Franklin, "who can have a piece of land, is poor enough to work in a factory for a master."

When a tired man is always looking for a place to sit down, one of two things is true: either he is sick and ought to be in the house, or he is constitutionally tired. Find out about it, and apply remedies accordingly.

Pasture fence wires ought to be grounded so that cattle or horses may not be injured when huddling next to a fence during a thunder storm. This "grounding" safeguard means simply that vertical wires running several feet into the earth should be attached to the fence wires at intervals—say ten rods apart.

In going "hoeing" stake a file to the field and just file the hoe edges when they need it. It always pays to keep a hoe sharp, bright and right handy—a lost hoe is no hoe at all. When the help finish hoeing, before hanging up the hoe, don't let them forget to rub a little grease over the shining metal part to prevent rusting in spots.

Troubles come through small things we let slip through our fingers.